

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
sunny, Temp. 20-25 (70-80). Tomorrow: cloudy.
extending temp. 22-25 (72-80). LONDON: Sunny.
temp. 22-25 (72-80). Tomorrow: overcast.
extending temp. 22-25 (72-80). NEW YORK: Sunny.
temp. 22-25 (72-80). Tomorrow: overcast.
extending temp. 22-25 (72-80).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	10 S.	Luxembourg	15.00
Denmark	10 S.	Morocco	2.00
France	10 S.	Netherlands	1.25
Germany	10 S.	Nigeria	0.50
Greece	10 S.	Portugal	10.00
Great Britain	10 S.	Spain	25.00
India	10 S.	Sweden	25.00
Iran	10 S.	Switzerland	1.50
Italy	10 S.	Turkey	7.25
Japan	10 S.	U.S. Military (per)	30.25
Lebanon	10 S.	Yugoslavia	7.50

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Under New Lisbon Cabinet Guinea's Independence Expected Within Weeks

By Henry Ginger
LISBON, July 12 (NYT)—A new military dominated government will be announced shortly, generally expected to grant independence in the next few weeks to Portuguese Guinea, one of three African territories where Portuguese troops have been battling liberation movements for more than a decade.
Reports from informed political and diplomatic sources point to early recognition of the provisional government of Guinea-Bissau, set up last year by an insurgent group, the African party for the independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands. The provisional government has already gained the support of a large number of African and Asian nations and the Soviet Union.
The political crisis in Portugal that erupted Tuesday with the resignation of Premier Adelino da Palma Carlos and four ministers is expected to be resolved, at least temporarily, by tomorrow, with the naming of a Cabinet headed by an army officer, with other officers in major posts.
These officers would rule in conjunction with a coalition of the major political formations, notably the Communists, Socialists and centrist Popular Democrats, but the parties are expected to be given less responsibility than before.
The African problem is one of three major ones—the others being the depressed economic situation and the organization of a new political system—that the new Cabinet will have to face.

India Reports Troop Shifts By Pakistan ites Air Intrusions, Incidents of Firing

By Kasturi Rangan
NEW DELHI, July 12 (NYT)—Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that India had observed "large-scale Pakistani troop movements and maneuvers" near the Indian border since the first week of June.
The allegation was made within hours of a similar Pakistani charge about Indian troop movements.
The Indian spokesman also alleged that there had been a number of intrusions by Pakistani aircraft on India's air space and incidents of firing.
The spokesman, denying the Pakistani allegation, said that India had not moved "any units to forward areas or indulged in any activities which are not usual during this part of the year."
Pakistan claimed yesterday that there had been "abnormal" movements by Indian troops on the border and that some formations had been put on alert. The Indian spokesman said these allegations were "absolutely baseless."
The spokesman said Indian military commanders conferred with Pakistani commanders over the "hot line" this morning and made it clear that India had not indulged in any action to justify Pakistani allegations.
The charges and countercharges seemed indicative of the worsening relationship between the two nations who want to war over Bangladesh—formerly Pakistan's eastern province—3 1/2 years ago that war, the third since India and Pakistan gained independence in Britain in 1947, resulted in humiliating defeat for Pakistan in Bangladesh gaining its independence.

Test of Nuclear Device Until recently, when India tested a nuclear device in the desert, the two nations were engaged in settling their border disputes and were moving toward normal relations. But Pakistan reacted strongly to the nuclear explosion, which it accused as nuclear blackmail by India. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan recently warned his people that the nation was heading for a fresh crisis with Kashmir. The state, which is contested between Pakistan and India, has remained a ranking issue between the two nations since independence. The Indian spokesman said the nuclear test was a "peaceful activity" coupled with the state- ments from Pakistan alleging nuclear blackmail and Indian troop movements in Kashmir, "all seem to be part of a campaign to create an artificial scare in Pakistan to divert attention from her internal problems."

Rhodesia Claims 2 Top Guerrilla Leaders Killed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 12 (AP)—Two of Rhodesia's most wanted guerrilla leaders have been killed by the Rhodesian security forces, a security force spokesman announced tonight.
The spokesman identified them as Silas Muzwira, alias James Bond, and Patrick Tavengwa, alias Mao, who, the spokesman added, had both received their training in Tanzania from Chinese Communist instructors.
The spokesman said they were killed with two other terrorists Wednesday.

Japan Deputy Premier Quits in Party Rift

By Fox Butterfield
TOKYO, July 12 (NYT)—The resignation of Deputy Premier Takeo Miki today, in the wake of the Liberal Democratic party's setback in last Sunday's upper house election, touched off intense speculation over the political future of Premier Kakuei Tanaka.
Mr. Tanaka's post as president of the Liberal Democrats and thus as premier appeared to be in no immediate danger, at least before next summer's scheduled party presidential election.
But Mr. Miki's surprise move, to protest what he felt were heavy-handed tactics during the electoral campaign, cast doubt on how effectively Mr. Tanaka could continue to govern.
Mr. Tanaka and the conservative Liberal Democrats were dealt a blow when voters gave the party a bare majority in the upper house election. The Premier, whose popularity was already suffering from the issue of Japan's high inflation rate, had campaigned strenuously.
In resigning, Mr. Miki said, "what we need, urgently is the reform of the party, including the



BELFAST PARADE—Protestants marching in Ulster during Orange Day parade on Friday. Story on page 2.

No Intention of Resigning Kissinger Said to Plan Talks With 3 Arab States, Israel

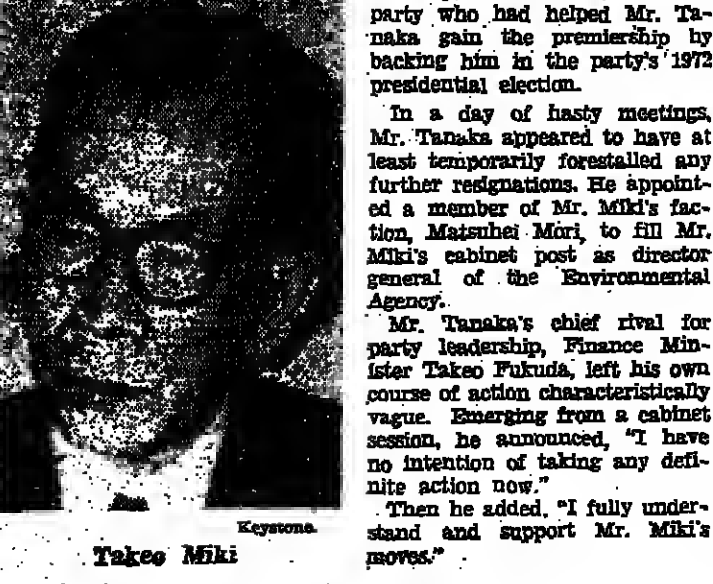
WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger intends to hold a series of high-level consultations this month and next with Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Israel in the hope of promoting an eventual Middle East peace settlement, a high State Department official said yesterday.
The official indicated that Mr. Kissinger has no immediate intention to resign, despite his threat last month to do so if he were not fully exonerated of charges that in 1969 he ordered the wiretapping of government officials and newsmen.
The official, who asked not to be identified, said that the United States is highly satisfied with the way Syria, Egypt and Israel have executed the military disengagement agreements which Mr. Kissinger achieved through his Middle East shuttle diplomacy.
The main focus of U.S. diplomacy will be to combat the Middle East tensions for areas

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Difficulties Seen for Tanaka

party presidential election and the methods of collecting funds."
Mr. Miki had criticized Mr. Tanaka openly during the campaign for the party's intense efforts to raise millions of dollars from Japan's large corporations and to get the companies to help organize the campaigns of individual candidates.
He had also been particularly outraged by Mr. Tanaka's refusal to endorse a member of the Miki faction who was running from Mr. Miki's own home district. Instead, the Premier insisted on backing another candidate loyal to Mr. Tanaka who lost.
Mr. Miki, a 66-year-old somewhat independent-minded politician, was one of the three leaders of major factions within the party who had helped Mr. Tanaka gain the premiership by backing him in the party's 1972 presidential election.
In a day of hasty meetings, Mr. Tanaka appeared to have at least temporarily forestalled any further resignations. He appointed a member of Mr. Miki's faction, Matsutani Mori, to fill Mr. Miki's cabinet post as director general of the Environmental Agency.
Mr. Tanaka's chief rival for party leadership, Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, left his own course of action characteristically vague. Emerging from a cabinet session, he announced, "I have no intention of taking any definite action now."
Then he added, "I fully understand and support Mr. Miki's moves."



Takeo Miki

Nixon Ex-Aide to Appeal Ehrlichman, 3 Others Guilty in Ellsberg Case

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI)—A U.S. District Court jury today found former top presidential aide John Ehrlichman and three co-defendants guilty of conspiracy in the September, 1971, burglary at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.
Mr. Ehrlichman, who had been No. 2 man on the White House staff as President Nixon's domestic-affairs adviser, also was convicted of one count of lying to the FBI and two counts of lying to a grand jury during investigations of the Ellsberg case break-in. He was found not guilty on only one of the counts against him—a charge that he led to the grand jury about who had possession of the files of the "plumbers," the White House investigative unit that carried out the burglary.
Judge Gerhard Gesell scheduled July 31 for the sentencing of Mr. Ehrlichman and his co-defendants, convicted Watergate burglars Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez.
Mr. Ehrlichman, 49, who held the highest government post of any of the persons convicted to date in the Watergate scandal, faces up to 25 years in prison and a \$40,000 fine. The three others face up to 10 years in prison and \$10,000 fines.
The jury announced its verdict after 5 1/2 hours of deliberation.
Appeal Planned
Later, outside the court, Mr. Ehrlichman said that he had instructed his attorneys to prepare an appeal.
"As you know," he told newsmen, "we have been concerned from the very beginning about our ability to obtain a fair trial in this district."
"Also," he said, "a great deal of the substance and background of this case was excluded from

Nixon Called Confident on Vote in House

By Carroll Kilpatrick
WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP)—President Nixon, believing that while the House Judiciary Committee may vote today a bill of impeachment, the full House will not do so and thus will not "pass the buck" to the Senate, Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said today.
Mr. Ziegler made the comment shortly before Mr. Nixon went late in the day to his California home for a two-week stay to prepare for a visit to Japan by President Nixon and to brief the ambassador on the Moscow summit conference.
Mr. Kissinger said the world financial crisis was discussed at length during the committee meeting.
He said: "I put before the committee all the details of the discussions in Moscow. We had a very thoroughgoing discussion."
The committee chairman, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., said, "I am impressed with the overwhelming urgency for the preservation of détente."
"If we allow it to lapse, it would be a disaster for all the countries," Sen. Fulbright said.

U.S. and East Germany to Hold 'Substantive' Talks on Ties

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—After a year of intermittent preliminary talks, the United States and East Germany will begin "substantive negotiations" next week on establishing formal diplomatic relations.
The State Department today indicated that adequate progress has been made on pending questions to warrant talks which should lead to normal diplomatic contact between the two countries.
"The United States and the German Democratic Republic agreed to commence substantive negotiations on questions connected with the establishment of diplomatic relations," the State Department's spokesman, Robert Anderson, told a news conference.
Mr. Anderson said that negotiations will begin in Washington Monday between delegations headed by U.S. Assistant Secretary Arthur Hartman and a member of the Directorate of the East German Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Herbert Suss.
One precondition to diplomatic relations was a commitment by the East Germans to negotiate U.S. claims.
In this connection, Mr. Anderson would say only that the

N.Y. Stocks Rise 27 Points—Best Gain in Year

By William D. Smith
NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT)—The stock market got the medicine it needed today—a dose of good news—and leaped to its best gain in more than a year.
The Dow Jones Industrial Average climbed 27.81 points to 787.32, its largest daily advance since a 32.24-point move on May 24, 1972.
Volume totaled 177.7 million shares, the highest level since 19.02 million shares on June 7. Volume yesterday was 14.64 million shares.
Advances outnumbered declines for the first time in 11 days, with advances totaling 1,364 issues, against 192 losses. A total of 93 new lows were registered, against only five new highs, an indication of the extent of the recent sell-off.
The market was primed for the advance by the announcement by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York after the close of trading yesterday that the increase in loans demand from businesses at

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GUilty—Former White House aide John Ehrlichman and wife Jeanne leaving court after he was found guilty.

None of the defendants or their friends and relatives present in the courtroom today showed any emotion as the jury foreman read the verdict.
Judge Gesell had, after 12 days of trial, given the jurors the case with a 71-minute charge that provoked protests from Mr. Ehrlichman's attorneys.
Jurist's Stipulation
The jurist told the jurors that, to find Mr. Ehrlichman guilty of conspiracy, they did not have to agree that he had approved the burglary at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's former psychiatrist. Throughout the trial, Mr. Ehrlichman had insisted that he approved only a "cover operation" to obtain psychiatric files on Mr. Ellsberg and that he never expected that a break-in would occur.
But today Judge Gesell told the jury that even this meant "a prying or probing into hidden places... places one would normally expect to remain private." He added that proof of authorizing "a physical break-in is not essential."
The judge repeated his ruling that claims that the actions were taken in the interest of national security did not constitute a valid defense.
"Ignorance of the law is no excuse," Judge Gesell told the jury. "The defendant can't escape prosecution simply because he feels it was justified by patriotism, national security, the need to create an unfavorable press image or because he thought his superiors had authorized him to suspend the Constitution without a lawful warrant."
After the jury had left the courtroom, attorney Andrew Hall objected that the judge's instructions had been "overly broad," that there had been too much (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Ecuador Bars Vote Before '79

QUITO, Ecuador, July 12 (AP)—Residents Guillermo Rodriguez, a head of the military government here, said last night that will not authorize elections or political activity for five years.
We have established a five-year development program, and cannot think in terms of such activities as an election or other political activities," he said at a news conference. Brig. Gen. Enrique Lara led a military coup on Feb. 15, 1972, deposing President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, who had assumed dictatorial powers two years after 1968 election.

Called Richest Aristocrat

Ethiopian Prince Surrenders, Opposed Military Reforms

ADDIS ABABA, July 12 (AP).—The armed forces tonight announced the surrender of Ras Mefin Silfessi, a symbol of conservative opposition to the military-backed reforms under way in Ethiopia since last February.

The state television station said without elaborating that Prince Mefin had surrendered. He is a former provincial governor, a hero of the resistance against the Italian invaders before World War II, and one of the richest men in Ethiopia.

Observers believed his detention would end any threat of armed resistance to the military.

Senate Approves Power to Veto Atomic Exports

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—In the wake of President Nixon's offer of nuclear aid to Egypt and Israel, the Senate has passed a bill giving Congress veto authority over any presidential agreement to export nuclear technology to a foreign country.

The measure, which now goes to the House, was approved on a 98-0 vote Wednesday after three hours of debate over how Congress should react to the offer that American-supplied nuclear facilities are not diverted to making weapons.

The legislation had been unanimously voted out by the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee. It applies to peaceful uses of the same requirements which have been in effect for several years for any sharing of nuclear facilities for weapons.

Under the bill, sponsored by Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., a nuclear agreement could be blocked by a vote in both houses. It would require congressional approval, however, if supported in only one house.

EEC Pessimistic On Surplus Beef

BRUSSELS, July 12 (UPI).—Officials of the European Economic Community's Executive Commission said they see no prospect of reducing the Common Market's stocks of surplus beef. Stocks of beef taken out of circulation to stabilize the market stand at 113,000 tons.

If trends continue, the commission's agricultural experts say, surplus beef stocks could rise to 250,000 tons by the fall.

The community's nine farm ministers will discuss short-term measures to adjust the situation at their meeting here Monday.

They hope to decide on beef import restrictions as a possible means of bringing some balance to the meat market. But as beef imports into the EEC have been running at much lower levels during recent months than they did at this time last year, the effect is unlikely to be striking.

U.S. Drops Count In U.K. Gun Plot

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—Gun smuggling charges against Allan Thompson, 18, of Santa Barbara have been dismissed in federal court here following her acquittal on similar charges in London. It was reported yesterday, U.S. District Judge Avery Gray signed the dismissal Wednesday at the request of government attorneys.

Miss Thompson was acquitted earlier this year in a London trial in which two men were convicted in an alleged plot to free prisoners in Morocco.

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Paris to Stiffen Law On Presidential Bids

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters).—The French government Wednesday decided to make it much harder to run for president in an effort to avoid a repetition of this year's election, when 12 presidential candidates had equal television and radio time.

Under a government plan, virtually certain to be approved by parliament, prospective candidates will need the support of 500 elected officials for their candidacy to be accepted. In the past, only 100 sponsors were required.

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS
Authentic copy
BENAKI MUSEUM
The Collection
Priced From F.F. 300

PARIS
THE NEW STORE
ATHENS LONDON
ST-TROPEZ
LYON
GENEVA
MADRID
TOKYO
HONG KONG

movement which controls the country. Many Ethiopians had insisted that the prince, although elderly and ailing, would never surrender.

Two other key aristocrats remained at large: The brothers Teshai and Tadesse Enko-Selassie, both former provincial officials. A third Enko-Selassie brother, Wokru, surrendered today along with Prince Mefin and several other aristocrats. Mr. Wokru was a former governor of Illubabor Province.

Confiscation Threat
Earlier, a military radio broadcast had said the wanted men, believed to be hiding in the country, would be admitting their guilt as conspirators against the people if they did not surrender. The radio said their property would be confiscated following a deadline today.

Reports circulated of a military take-over of public facilities in Asmara, similar to the one in Addis Ababa two weeks ago. But residents said conditions were normal in Asmara, Ethiopia's second city.

Eleven prominent persons surrendered to the military today, bringing the total detained in the last four months to 82. Fifty-seven of them have been held since June 29. The armed forces said they would hunt down the holdouts.

The Military Coordinating Committee said it was receiving more messages of support from labor leaders, district officials and Ethiopian Orthodox Church leaders for the movement against corruption and feudalism that began with the military mutinies in February. Soldiers took control of Addis Ababa two weeks ago and forced Emperor Haile Selassie to call a special parliamentary session to act on constitutional changes to strengthen representative government.

Those who gave themselves up today included Brig. Muhigeta Wolde Johannes, former chief of the police political investigation branch, two former cabinet ministers, a former provincial police chief and a provincial governor.

The armed forces added four names to the wanted list. It now includes two prison administrators and an assistant defense minister.

More than 100 other members of the Ethiopian aristocracy are believed to be in danger of arrest. The military has been making their names public gradually.

Israel Ties Peace Talks Role To Getting U.S.-Pledged Arms

TEL AVIV, July 12 (UPI).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today that the Arabs are preparing for renewed war, possibly within a year, and that Israel cannot proceed with peace talks unless the United States gives it weapons to counter the Arab military buildup.

"There are three critical deadlines for the possibility of war, although it might not necessarily break out," Mr. Peres said in an interview with the newspaper Maariv.

"First, the development of Arab terror and Israeli counteraction. Second, I see the space of half a year to a year if it turns out that despite all the hopes, political negotiations do not prove successful. If that is so, the Arabs certainly intend to renew the military confrontation," Mr. Peres said.

Third, and this is the most worrying time frame when Arab might reaches a zenith that tempts their levelheadedness," he said.

Both the Egyptians and Syrians are stepping up their military preparations, he said, accelerating field training and incorporating new aircraft into their strike forces.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Peres said, Israel's participation in peace talks with the Arabs depends on getting the military aid promised by the United States.

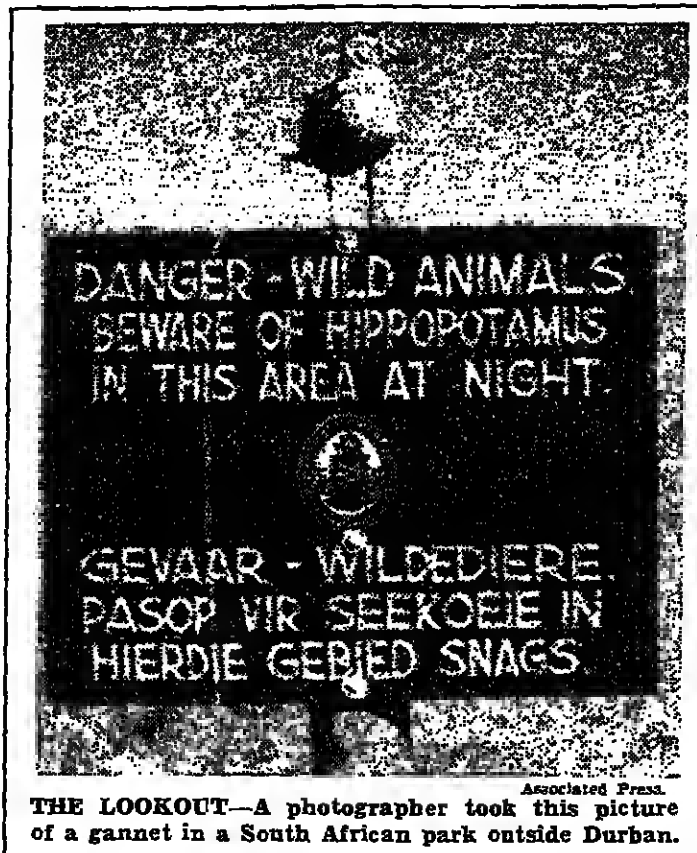
Late last year, the United States authorized \$2.2 million in aid to Israel. This year, President Nixon changed from loan to grant status \$1.5 million of the debt for U.S. military assistance.

Last month, during the President's visit to Jerusalem, Israeli officials explained in a series of memorandums that their country would need about \$1.5 million in military sales credits in each of the next four years and grants and credits of \$500 million a year to help meet economic requirements. A joint statement issued before the President left did not mention figures or a time span but made it clear the administration would support the requests.

"It is clear to us," Mr. Peres said, "that Israel cannot go to further negotiations before the [U.S.] promissory notes that were given us to maintain the balance in the Middle East and to strengthen Israel's might are redeemed in fact."

As evidence that Egypt is preparing for the possibility of renewed war, Mr. Peres cited a report by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for more military aid from the Soviet Union and the closing of ranks between Cairo and the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

Mr. Peres said Syrian, Jordanian and Iraqi troops that fought on the Golan Heights front in October "have started to become richer in arms and



THE LOOKOUT—A photographer took this picture of a gannet in a South African park outside Durban.

French Make 'Disconnection,' Sentencing 30 in Heroin Ring

MARSEILLE, July 12 (UPI).—Thirty French and Corsican heroin traffickers, including 12 women, today were given prison sentences ranging from six months to 18 years.

Judge Jean-Pierre Bezombes sentenced the members of the group, which prosecutors said, had funneled a ton of heroin to the United States.

Some of the accused had been in custody for as much as two years, since a drive assisted by U.S. agents had rounded up most of the gang's leaders and hundreds of less important suspects. The campaign is said to have severed the ring's distribution lines and clandestine heroin-processing laboratories were closed in the Marseilles area.

The "French disconnection" began after a French singer and pianist, Edmond Tillet, 42, who said he carried drugs into the United States in a guitar, was arrested in New York and gave police the names of accomplices.

Tillet, now free in the United States after serving a shortened sentence there, got 16 years today. The man named as the ring leader, Jean-Baptiste Croce, 52, a yacht-owning Corsican, was sentenced to 18 years, as was

Joseph Marro, a former Marseilles bar-owner, who is still sought by police.

Agents said that during the 1968-1972 period, this "French connection" specialized in moving heroin to the United States by way of Canada and South America.

Morphine base was imported from Turkey, refined to white powder in the Marseilles laboratories, then smuggled to North America.

"Big Hats" Listed

Narcotics agents believe that they have accounted for all of the connection's "big hats," as the French call them:

• Croce is in prison.

• Auguste Ricordi, a Latin American drug czar, is serving a 20-year term in the United States.

• The body of his ex-associate, André Condemine, was found in a trunk in the Seine in Paris. He had been shot through the head.

• Joseph Cesari, a top heroin chemist, hanged himself in prison.

• Joseph Mari, alleged financier, died in jail of cancer.

• Ange Simonpiere and Joseph Orsini died of heart attacks and two Simonpiere nephews, Fabiano and Christophe, are in jail.

• Henri de Barros, alleged smuggling mastermind, was arrested last month and is awaiting trial.

Soviet Paper Says Chinese Build Forces

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP).—Red Star, the newspaper of the Soviet Defense Ministry, charged today that the Maoists are militarizing all phases of Chinese public life, supposedly to counter a threat from the Russians.

A major article in the newspaper reviewed tensions between Moscow and Peking, which have been increasing since the early 1960s, and concluded:

"The Maoists are concentrating their main efforts on a struggle against the Soviet Union. Underlying their extreme anti-Sovietism, the politicians and ideologists of Peking have fabricated and are spreading in their country and throughout the world the monstrous lie of the menace from the north and a supposed possible sudden attack of the U.S.S.R. on the Chinese People's Republic."

Red Star added, "In order to increase tension... the border with our country, the Maoists have arranged thousands of small and large provocations and even military clashes with Soviet border guards."

The Chinese, the paper said, "are building up their navy in the area of the South China Sea and are pursuing a policy of expansion in south and southeast Asia."

Red Star made no mention of the March 14 capture of a Soviet border-patrol helicopter by the Chinese. Its three crew members have since been held by the Chinese under threat of trial.

Neither was there mention of a new round of border talks, expected with the return to Peking June 25 of Soviet negotiator Leonid Ilyichev after a year's suspension of the talks.

UPI, ANSA Newsmen Released by Uruguay
MONTEVIDEO, July 12 (Reuters).—Uruguayan police today released correspondents of the American news agency United Press International and the Italian news agency ANSA after holding them for questioning, spokesmen for the two agencies said.

ANSA's Guillermo Fernandez was detained on Wednesday night and UPI's Hector Menoni was summoned to the Interior Ministry at noon yesterday and then taken to police headquarters under detention.

Colleagues said they were detained because of stories they had written.

U.S. Inmates Protesting in Mexican Jails

Hunger Strike Staged By 112 in Drug Cases

MEXICO CITY, July 12 (UPI).—A group of 112 young Americans in jail in Mexico City on charges of drug trafficking are on a hunger strike to protest their treatment by the Mexican government and the U.S. authorities here.

The main complaint of the Americans is that the Mexican and U.S. governments "conspire" to give them excessively tough sentences as "an example" to other potential traffickers.

The hunger strike, which began Tuesday afternoon, was suspended Wednesday night during negotiations with Mexican officials, but it was resumed again yesterday. So far there is no word on how long the prisoners intend to strike or whether any are suffering ill effects from not eating.

72 Men, 40 Women

Most of the Americans involved — 72 men at Lecumberri jail and 40 women at Los Reyes penitentiary — were arrested at Mexico City airport while trying to ship cocaine from South America into the United States.

During a meeting with U.S. Consul General Peter Peterson in Lecumberri Tuesday, numerous prisoners accused U.S. authorities of pressuring Mexico to charge traffickers with "importing" rather than "transporting" drugs. Importation of illegal drugs carries an average seven-year sentence, while transportation usually brings only a three-year term.

"We are satisfied that there are laws against the importation and transportation of drugs in Mexico," Mr. Peterson said in an interview. "But whether the detainees are guilty or innocent of importation or transportation is a legal question which can only be decided by a Mexican court."

A joint U.S.-Mexican anti-drug campaign, launched in 1970, has resulted in the seizure of large quantities of marijuana and cocaine and the arrest of hundreds of Mexicans and foreigners. Of 510 Americans in jail in Mexico on July 1, 426 were there on drug-related charges.

S. Korea Seeks 20-Year Terms For 2 Japanese

SEOUL, July 12 (UPI).—The military prosecution today demanded 20-year prison terms for two Japanese accused of taking part in a plot to overthrow the government and set up a Communist regime.

A spokesman said the prosecution demanded the sentences for Takeshi Tachikawa, 28, and Yoshinori Hayakawa, 37, at a court-martial in Seoul.

The prosecution said the Japanese deserved the death penalty but the lighter sentences were sought because the two were foreigners and were repentant.

They were arrested with 53 Koreans in April for alleged involvement in a student-led riot against the government.

Greece Sentences 27 as Plotters

IOANNINA, Greece, July 12 (Reuters).—Twenty-seven persons, charged with forming a pro-Communist organization whose aim was the overthrow of the Greek government, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from five months to 10 years by a special court-martial today.

The defendants, most of them students, were accused of founding the organization on orders from the outlawed Greek Communist party to carry out subversive activities in Athens, Ioannina, Salamis and Preveza.

The indictment said that they attended meetings between the summer of 1973 and early May of this year to set up the organization, which was to infiltrate Greek universities and incite students to overthrow the government.

Schmidt to Visit Russia

BONN, July 12 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit the Soviet Union in October or November, it was announced today.

The Orange Order, sponsors of today's parade, was founded in the late 18th century to safeguard the civil and religious

U.S. May Seek Talks With Top Palestinians

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI).—High-level contacts between the United States and Palestinian organizations may develop in coming months as part of an evolving American effort to bring about a Middle East settlement, a senior State Department official said yesterday.

The official said that until now there had been only low-level diplomatic discussions in the Middle East between the United States and the Palestinians.

The official said higher-level political contacts would be desirable but that, because the question of Palestinian participation at the Geneva conference had not been settled, such talks would be premature now.

He said Washington recognized that there could be no meaningful settlement that did not consider Palestinian interests.



IN STEP—Small boy, complete with his sash, marching in Orange Day Parade in Belfast.

Two Deaths, Parade Mark Ulster Holiday

BELFAST, July 12 (AP).—More than 100,000 persons marched through the bomb-scarred streets of Belfast today in Northern Ireland's biggest Orange Day parade—a major show of Protestant strength.

The holiday marking the 294th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne—when Protestant King William triumphed over Catholic King James II—was begun with the fatal shooting of two youths and a rash of fires and explosions.

But despite the holiday's early violence, the parade went off without serious bloodletting.

Nearly 15,000 British Army troops were on alert, keeping a close surveillance on the parade. They cordoned off Catholic enclaves along the marchers' route.

A flurry of shots sent a pipe band scattering for cover as an army patrol opened fire on suspected snipers, who quickly melted into the Catholic Markets.

Six-Mile March

Beneath enormous, hand-painted silk banners, Protestants in bowler hats and orange sashes marched to the music of 130 pipe and accordion bands through six miles of Belfast streets which have borne the brunt of Northern Ireland's sectarian warfare.

The death today of two youths—one Protestant and one Catholic—brought this British province's known death toll since 1969 to at least 1,042.

John Beattie, 18, hemophiliac, was shot in the head from close range in the Tiger Bay area of Belfast. He was a Protestant.

Michael Brown, 16, was found shot dead in a playing field near his home in Bangor, County Down. He was a Catholic.

A two-man police patrol beat off an attack by a gang attempting to snatch their weapons. A policeman was wounded by a gunshot.

Several hundred Orangemen from overseas gathered in the Northern Irish capital to join the march in honor of the "Glorious Twelfth." They came from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. There even was an all-black "Orange lodge" from Nigeria.

Meanwhile, militant Protestant leader William Craig angrily rejected the British government's plans for power-sharing between the Catholic and Protestant communities in Northern Ireland.

Protestant Fears

Protestant extremists see the plan as a first step toward union with the Catholic-dominated Irish Republic to the south.

Orangemen must mobilize themselves to play a full part in the defense of Ulster, their heritage and way of life," Mr. Craig declared.

Another extremist, Unionist John Taylor, survivor of an Irish Republican Army assassination attempt, called for a force of armed vigilantes to defeat Catholic terrorists.

"If London avoids the issue, I believe that a new Home Guard will be formed by the people themselves, that it will be armed and it will be some 20,000 strong," he told a cheering throng at the end of the march.

The Orange Order, sponsors of today's parade, was founded in the late 18th century to safeguard the civil and religious

rate Israel disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria.

A Jordanian-Israeli "drop" separation negotiation or a "second-stage" negotiation between Israel and Egypt toward a final settlement.

Double Arguments

Arguments can be advanced for either approach, the official said, with the Jordanians strongly urging that they be included in the next phase of negotiations and the Israelis preferring top domestic political reasons to deal with the Egyptians.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will meet in Washington in the next few weeks with Israeli Foreign Minister Figal Allon, Jordanian Premier Zaid Bital and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy to see if a consensus can be reached on this problem, the official said.

Frelimo Guerrilla Forces Capture Mozambique Town

By Peter Youngusband
CAPE TOWN, July 12 (UPI).—Guerrilla fighters of the black nationalist Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) today captured the border town of Morrumbala, after pouring automatic and mortar fire into its center.

The town, close to the Malawi border and north of the Zambezi River, had been besieged by hundreds of guerrillas for three days. Power lines leading to the town were cut by the attackers.

Portuguese paratroops have been rushed in to attempt to retake the town. The fleeing inhabitants are being picked up and evacuated by helicopters to the small port of Quelimane, north of Beira.

Scores of white farmers and hundreds of terrified African villagers are fleeing the area and heading for Quelimane.

Meanwhile, other Frelimo units have launched attacks on other targets—throwing the northern region of Tete and Zambezia into turmoil.

It was the first time that Frelimo has succeeded in occupying a town.

The wave of new attacks followed a warning a few days ago by Frelimo leader Sam Nujoma that the Communist-trained and armed guerrilla organization would open a new front in Mozambique in the "previously largely untouched but strategic district of Zambezia."

The attacks coincide with widespread and growing political and labor unrest in Mozambique and a cabinet crisis in Lisbon.

Frelimo's Demand

Frelimo is opposed to the referendum process by which Gen. Antonio da Spínola, the Portuguese President, wants the territory to move toward independence.

The guerrilla organization is demanding a direct handover of power to its forces and has continued the war with increased intensity in spite of Lisbon's conciliatory moves.

As the battle for Morrumbala continued today, reports were received that Vila Cabral, another town in the north, was under siege. Frelimo had also blown up a main train, destroying the locomotive and five coaches, and blasted a mile and a half of track with a string of land mines.

A Portuguese Army escort trying to evacuate refugees fleeing from Morrumbala was attacked, and a shopkeeper and his wife and children were wounded. Two of his African employees were killed.

A 100-man rebel group has also attacked an aldeamento (a protected village for Africans) near Annabene, in the Cabo Delgado district, wounding five villagers and killing a child.

Cyprus Reports 5 Rebels Seized

NICOSEA, July 12 (AP).—Cyprus police today claimed to have captured five leaders of the outlawed guerrilla organization EOKA-B in a raid here last night.

The guerrillas have been fighting the regime of Archbishop Makarios. They seek union of Cyprus with Greece. The five men were allegedly the Central Coordinating Committee of EOKA-B, police said. Also seized in the raid were EOKA-B documents, an automatic weapon and two loaded pistols, police said.

Cairo Ex-Governor Is Freed by Sadat

CAIRO, July 12 (Reuters).—A former Cairo governor, Wafiq Abaza, jailed for five years for allegedly plotting against President Anwar Sadat in 1971, has been released on the President's orders, local newspapers reported.

Mr. Abaza was one of 51 persons sentenced for taking part in a conspiracy to overthrow President Sadat. The plot was said to have been led by former Vice-President Ali Sabry, now serving a life sentence.



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The World Population

The United Nations world population conference, which will open in Bucharest August 19, should help to dispel some simplistic notions about the "population problem." The problem, to be sure, is real. The ancient, although cruel balance of nature is upset. Advances in public health and medicine have reduced infant mortality and extended man's life span. More people are born into the world than leave it. The present world population of 3.7 billion could double by the end of this century. The rate of increase is twice as fast in the developing countries, threatening their prospects for economic and social progress by wiping out what improvements in the standard of living there are.

One simple notion has it that poor people have many children because they don't know any better. Give them the pill, the coil or the loop, along with the education to use these devices, and they will happily comply with the kind of "family planning" Westerners think best for them. This condescending attitude has not worked very well. The most important lesson of 10 years of family planning programs in Africa, Asia and Latin America seems to be that poor people are not stupid. They respond quite rationally to their economic circumstances, which dictate that they have many children to help obtain food and provide for them in old age. The birth rate, it has been shown, falls when the standard of living rises—when the struggle for survival becomes less desperate and the fear of dying alone and in abject poverty fades.

Some representatives of developing nations argue, therefore, that family planning programs are futile and that "economic development is the best pill." But that, too, is simplistic. It is true, you can't have effective

birth control without economic development. But neither can you have effective economic development without some birth control.

The Bucharest conference, which is expected to be the largest gathering ever to convene under the auspices of the United Nations, will therefore concern itself with a great deal more than birth control. Rapid population growth is not the only population problem. Some underpopulated countries, in fact, citing the dubious belief that they must increase their populations to protect their territory, swell their labor forces and enlarge their domestic market. Others are more concerned about migrant workers (14 million southern Europeans and North Africans are now working in foreign countries) and rapid urbanization than they are about the baby boom. Population problems and policies have a direct bearing on world resources, the environment and the livability of the world's growing cities.

The conference, directed by Antonio Carrillo-Flores, former finance and foreign minister of Mexico, seems to have been well prepared at numerous international meetings. Experts have drafted a proposed world population "plan of action" which outlines principles, policies and goals and lays the groundwork for increased international cooperation. The deliberations in the capital of the socialist republic of Romania promise to be well attended and will be followed around the world. Following the UN conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm two years ago and preceding the conference on human settlements in Vancouver two years hence, the conference is part of the UN's global effort to come to terms with the immense and frightening changes on this planet.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Farewell to Dolce Vita?

There will not be much *dolce vita* for anyone in Italy this year, with the new austerity measures brought on by the current fiscal crisis—although it is the Fiat rather than the Ferrari set that usually is hit hardest in such matters. In our proper puritanical hearts, we Americans have long found both *dolce vita* and *dolce far niente* suspect, even as we enjoyed them with strong feelings of guilt and with the inner conviction that this was the real reason why Venice was sinking and the coastal pines were dying. Italy has a long hedonistic tradition that goes back to Nero's musical diversions.

The real reasons for Italy's serious troubles, from economic to environmental, are deeply rooted in the country's politics, sociology and financial structure. Austerity measures will only scratch the surface. There is a long,

hard pull ahead. Meanwhile, some of the most glaring symptoms will be a proliferation of "Chiuso" signs closing the museums that are synonymous with Western culture and beauty, as funds decrease for the already pitifully inadequate curatorial staffs. It would solve no basic problems, but perhaps personnel could be augmented by Italy's international art students, who could at least keep the doors open while writing their doctoral dissertations; repair and maintenance work might be carried out by international professional volunteers. It is a disaster situation when the Brera, for example, must close its doors.

"Italia Chiusa"—a closed-down Italy—is not a prospect one likes to think about, but the Italians themselves would probably be the first to point out that, after all, Rome survived.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Political Prisoners in Greece

In October last year, commenting on the result of the general election in Turkey, we expressed the hope that the Turkish political parties would swiftly agree to vote a general amnesty for political prisoners, of whom there were reckoned to be 5,700; and we pointed out that such an amnesty had recently been granted by the Greek regime, in other respects so much less democratic.

In retrospect, the reference to Greece in this context seems to have been unfortunate. A month later the tanks returned to the streets of Athens to suppress a student revolt, and a few days after that President Papadopoulos himself was overthrown in a new military coup, engineered by Brigadier Demetrios Ioannidis, the head of the military police. It was clear that the military police and other authoritarian circles within the armed forces drew a direct connection between the very cautious liberalization of the Papadopoulos regime and the reappearance of disorder on the Athens streets. In any case they regarded the release of political prisoners as an implied snub to themselves which they were anxious to reverse.

—From The Times (London).

Portugal's Morning After

Portugal's bloodless revolution 11 weeks ago, which overthrew nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship, is only now facing its first serious complications. Some will say it is surprising they have not come earlier. From the first surprising events on April 25, there has been something im-

probable and bizarre about the régime which took over the country. The dapper, monocled Gen. Spínola, who had won fame as a commander in Africa fighting against the rebels who are now to be placated, always seemed an unlikely figurehead for a movement aiming to lead Portugal and the African territories to freedom. In his book about Africa he certainly did not propose that Mozambique, Angola and Bissau should achieve immediate independence. Yet that is now what is being demanded.

On the home front, President Spínola had no temperamental sympathy with the Socialists and two Communists who made up the greater part of the first civilian cabinet which he and the armed forces junta appointed. That cabinet has now been dismissed. Another, more military, will replace it. It too may contain elements alien to Gen. Spínola. But he has nonetheless shown who, for the moment, is boss.

The key to the situation, no doubt, lies in the exact composition and political alignments of the group of relatively junior officers from the armed services who are the real power in the country. It was they who made the revolution and installed Gen. Spínola as President. Gen. Spínola has widespread popular support among the population in general. To that extent, he, no doubt, still has some power-base or his own; but he does not seem to have been able to use it to prevent the cabinet break-up. The worst development now would be a military government which was resisted by the Communist party.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

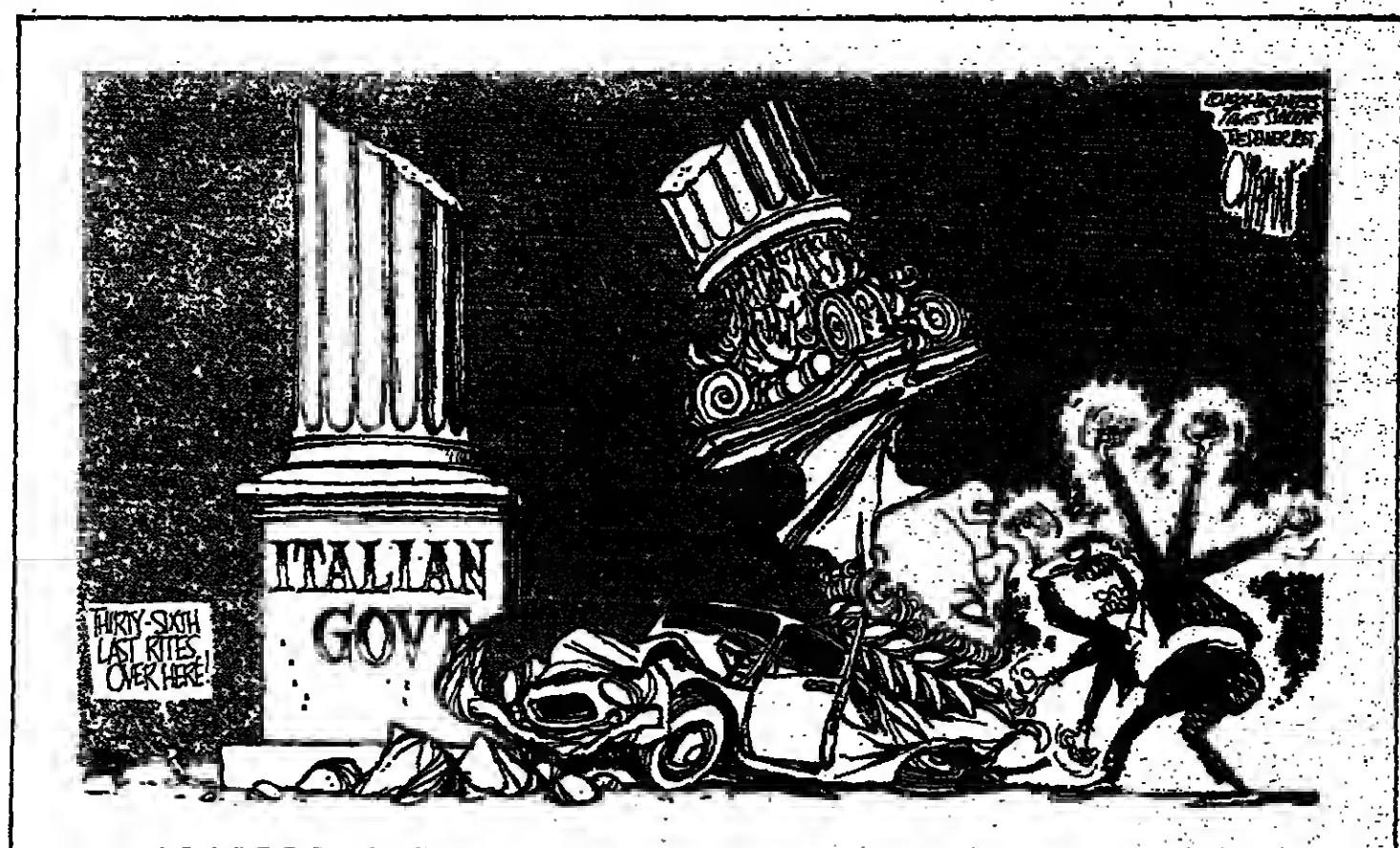
July 13, 1899

NEW YORK—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has carried out his expressed intention of fighting the imposition of any taxes upon his personal property in this city. Mr. Astor holds that as he gave up residence in this city about two years ago and has since been living in London with his family, he is not subject to taxation here on his personal property and that any attempt to make him to do, is purely illegal.

Fifty Years Ago

July 13, 1924

PARIS—"If any further proof of his infinite running greatness were needed, Paavo Nurmi, of Finland, mightest of all Olympic heroes, gave it yesterday. Under a blazing summer sun at flame heat, with most of the other falling unconscious or collapsing utterly broken along the route, Nurmi, nonpareil, won the 10,000 meter cross-country run by a margin of 200 meters, finishing all by himself," according to Grantland Rice.



Woodrow Wilson and Nixon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In his first inaugural address, Woodrow Wilson said that "the firm basis of government is justice, not pity," and he appealed to "every man's conscience and vision of the right." This did not prove to be a very contagious suggestion, but Wilson said some things that day that are relevant to our present political and public confusions.

"The nation has been deeply stirred," he said, "stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil... We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectitude will to choose our high course of action."

Wilson's Concern

Wilson was concerned that the people and the Congress, confronted by the difficult and ambiguous problems of that day, should approach their duty from the interests of the nation as a whole and of the future.

"It is inconceivable," he said, "that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable that we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are, or in blind haste... Men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dare fail to try?" Compare this with the rhetoric and arguments of the White House, the Congress, and the country today. Again the nation has been confronted by "the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil." The evidence is clear before us on the White House tapes, but the reaction is quite different.

It is no longer "inconceivable" that we should seek "justice" without knowledge of the "facts."—The White House is refusing to produce the facts, and telling the Supreme Court to stay out of the case, and refusing to say even whether it will abide by the judgment of the highest court of the land.

It is no longer "inconceivable" that this great constitutional crisis of today should be approached in partisan terms: The White House legal strategy is to provoke a partisan split and thereby, if successful, assure enough votes to avoid conviction of the President on the evidence.

Politics, Principles

The Congress is not exactly motivated these days by "every man's conscience and vision of the right," but is seeking with partisan sentiments, and the public opinion polls reflect similar confusion between politics and principle. The latest Gallup poll, for example, reports that "despite the revelations of recent months regarding the Watergate scandal, the American people remain closely divided on the issue of whether Watergate is a 'serious matter' or 'just politics—the kind of thing both parties engage in.'—48 per cent saying it is 'serious' and 43 per cent dismissing it as 'just politics.'"

Gallup also reports, despite the continuing confusion over the facts, that "a majority of Americans, 53 per cent, now believe the mass media—newspapers, television and radio—are providing 'too much' coverage of Watergate."

This is the most interesting and probably the most decisive question about the impeachment process: Whether the people and the Congress want the disturbing facts, or whether they are bored and frightened by the facts and want to erase them.

The evidence seems to be that a very large percentage of the people are almost stunned by the facts they already have and that the daily disclosures of wrongdoing, even when expressed in locker room language in the President's own voice, no longer produce a comparable response. In the last few days, the White

House has gone into the Supreme Court and argued that the President alone should decide what evidence ought to be made available, even evidence of criminal misconduct.

Also the House Judiciary Committee has issued its recordings of the President's White House conversations, which differ from the President's versions of the same tapes and demonstrate that somebody eliminated critical information and even changed words and meanings in the original White House presentation of the "facts."

On May 3, the White House Deputy Press Secretary, Gerald L. Warren, announced that the White House transcript represented "the complete story as it relates to the President and Watergate."

A Statement

But the Judiciary Committee version includes one statement eliminated by the White House, in which the President, eliminating his gutter language, says: "I want you all to know, I'll let them [the Fifth Amendment] cover up or anything else, it'll have the plan. That's the whole point."

Later, he said he might prefer

to do it another way, by giving the Congress a partial report of the evidence, but his personal involvement in the discussion of covering up and obstructing justice is clear, yet the White House says this and other discrepancies are meaningless.

In fact, James St. Clair, the President's lawyer, is turning out to be the shiftest broken-field runner to come out of the University of Illinois since Red Grange. Asked why the White House had omitted one 16-page portion of the President's March 22, 1973 conversation, he replied that he saw "nothing sinister" in the deletion. "I still don't think it's relevant," he added.

Ron Ziegler, the President's propaganda chief, is even more shameless in his denials and charges, but he has been so discredited for so long now that it is no longer matters what he says. What does matter is that even documentary evidence of White House evasions, deletions and misrepresentations no longer seem to surprise or even impress a great many people.

Even members of the Congress seem to be a little numb after two years of controversy and confrontation since the Watergate break-in. They seem to be wait-

ing for a clear response from the people and the people seem to be waiting for a clear response from the Congress. Meanwhile, even the definition of what is an impeachable offense is still the subject of endless debate.

Threshold Questions

These, then, are the threshold questions: How is the mountain of evidence to be judged? On Wilson's terms or the courts? With all the facts or without them? On the whole shoddy record of misconduct or on the narrow ground of some clear violation of criminal law? On the basis of justice, conscience, and the right, as Woodrow Wilson proposed, that we should approach our problems, or on the basis of ploy and politics?

Daniel J. Boorstin, in "Democracy and Its Discontents," quotes Chief Justice Warren on the art of advertising: "In making for buyers, as in fishing for bass, one should not reveal the hook." But the astonishing thing is that the President and his men, fighting for votes, keep on revealing the hook and landing the suckers. It is quite a performance, but it wasn't exactly what Woodrow Wilson had in mind.

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Détente Around the Edges?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—I cannot understand why the United States, so earnestly seeking détente with all the important power blocs, pays so little apparent attention to small areas festering along the edges.

One would think a nation resolved to work out accommodations with the Russians, the Chinese, the Arabs and those Europeans with whom the United States has had a tendency to hicker, would also take the tiny steps required to regularize other quarrels on a miniature scale.

Specifically I have in mind the continuing cold war between the United States and Cuba, which doesn't seem to have much point in an era of relaxing tensions, and the continuing failure to arrange diplomatic relations with those two small but strategically located states, Outer Mongolia and Albania.

Cuba is the most crucial of the three nations mentioned because of its relationship to continental America, its Caribbean position and proximity to the Panama Canal, its association with anti-U.S. propaganda and guerrilla movements elsewhere, and its symbolic implication as the locus of the nuclear age's greatest superpower confrontation.

What He Said

A decade ago I asked Fidel Castro if he foresaw improvement of relations. He said: "This question depends on the relations of the United States with all socialist countries and we are not interested in improving relationships for ourselves alone...."

"We now receive aid from only one side for the simple reason that there is only one side to

help us. It is practically impossible that the U.S.A. should help us because the U.S.A. would demand ideological concessions and we will never be prepared to make concessions of that sort...."

"I think it will require many years before diplomatic relations are restored. I don't think conditions exist in the United States that permit positive steps. I believe an improvement of relations must be regarded as a long-term affair."

Yet "many years" have now passed. U.S. relations with virtually "all socialist countries" have improved. No "ideological concessions" (if one accepts American suggestions that Russia ease up on dissidents and would-be emigrants) have been demanded. Moreover, the hatred has seeped out of Washington-Havana debates. Fidelismo is no longer regarded as an immediate menace to Latin America. And Moscow doesn't like indefinitely financing the sagging Cuban economy.

The mid-crisis of 1970-71 over a reported Soviet submarine base at Cienfuegos has subsided into a cat-and-mouse game where each side (sometimes mischievously) toys with the other.

One would therefore think this is a propitious time to do something useful. Indeed the State Department has quietly set in motion "preliminary steps" for change.

But the hard truth is that so long as Babe Reboreto remains President Nixon's intimate friend, the department doubts whether it can ever get a White House go-ahead for serious negotiations. Reboreto is closely tied to some particularly anti-Castro refugees around Miami, and Nixon is said

to feel very deeply on the Cuban affair.

Thousands of miles distant from this impasse are the separate-but-equal cases of Albania and Outer Mongolia. They are separate—one on an island of the Mediterranean, Europe, and the other at Asia's northeast end—but they are equal as favored clients, respectively, of the Chinese and Soviet governments.

Faking does everything it can to help its only true European ally while Moscow makes massive use of the Mongols by, among other things, stuffing their broad land with military equipment and Soviet troops with which to menace China.

Moreover, the logical thing is for Washington to use the present quiet for global détente to simultaneously open diplomatic relations with each of these satellites, thus balancing Moscow's pleasure at American recognition of Mongolia with Soviet displeasure at America's recognizing Albania and the reverse for Peking.

The two weak nations in question are, politically, and strategically of great interest as observation points for the United States. From Albania U.S. diplomats might sniff out, from a new vantage point, additional information about Soviet machinations against neighboring Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey. They might be in a better position to check tension along the Sino-Russian frontier, and the seriousness of Moscow's intentions against Peking.

Thus, both in the name of détente—very much the not distant nowadays—and in the name of diplomatic logic sense, it might be well to start talks with all three of the countries mentioned with a view to regularizing what remains a shockingly irregular situation.

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The Outlook For Reform In France

By Stanley Hoffmann

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—During his presidency, Georges Pompidou pursued a constant strategy on behalf of a definite policy. The policy was to promote France's industrial development, under the guidance and with the help of the state, while extending the existing social changes with subsidies and tax advantages for the groups most hurt by it: peasants, small shopkeepers, independent workers.

The strategy involved organizing a solid political majority in which the Gaullist political class would merge with the small-town "middle-class" who have represented France's grassroots for over a century.

This strategy and policy succeeded, but at some cost. The inclusion of the so-called reformers of the center into President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's majority, and the resulting decline of the Gaullist party are the outcome of Mr. Pompidou's strategy.

But there has been a gradual shrinking of the majority's electoral base. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing scraped through in the election in May with 50.66 per cent of the vote in metropolitan France.

This is largely due to the flaws of the policy. It has taken a high rate of inflation, fed by the official devaluation of August 1969, and the de facto devaluation of January 1974. It has failed to remedy a huge inequality in incomes, opportunities and participation.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, as Mr. Pompidou's finance minister, showed that economic development is not a magic formula. But as a presidential candidate he called for wide reforms, and since his election has announced them. Has there been a conversion of the "law-and-order" politicians, entrenched interests and elite castes who had supported the new President against the left's candidate, François Mitterrand?

Tax Reform

Reforms are at last conceivable for several reasons. First, there is the economic situation. Faced with galloping inflation, the need to "pay" promised wage and pension increases from worsening it, and a large balance-of-payments deficit, the government must reduce internal consumption and raise taxes. A policy acceptable only if it is taken toward tax reform. Exports must be promoted without further devaluation. This will entail a new industrial policy involving greater decentralization and a determinative role for workers.

Second, the electoral majority behind Mr. Giscard d'Estaing cannot afford to shrink any further. He must recapture votes lost over the last six years among workers, in big cities, in industrial areas—in other words, ironically, survival requires him to revert to the reformist strategy once pursued by De Gaulle and backed by Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a former premier.

Third, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's parliamentary majority is heterogeneous and new alignments are likely within it. Each party or faction in it is already beginning to try to appear more realistic and radical than the next.

Fourth, the President himself seems aware of the perils of social immobility and administrative sclerosis, and his power to shape the government's program and the legislation of parliament is considerable.

However, there are many reasons to doubt that reform will go very far. Neither the President—a product of the most traditional "notables" and "grandes écoles"—nor his majority is likely to overhaul the system of education, to divest the state bureaucracy of its financial control over local governments, to radicalize the economy, and to reform industrial relations in ways that would weaken the ruling class.

Also, the changes that are needed would require the cooperation of the labor unions or left-wing parties, say, in the new regions or in industry, but the unions are wary to win the next election, is determined not to help the present majority survive.

Thus we can expect some cosmetic changes and some mild reforms aimed at reducing tensions, at loosening screws, at giving a margin of greater freedom in setting up public enterprises, regions, cities, and universities, and in narrowing the gap between the very rich and the very poor. But while the classical mold in which French society has been straitjacketed for so long may thus be scratched, it is not likely to be scrapped.

Stanley Hoffmann, professor of government at Harvard, is author of "Decline or Renewal? France Since the Third." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

ART MARKET— The Battle Of the Dolls In England

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—“Wanted. Lord and Lady Clapham.” say the posters dotting England.

Underneath is an explanation: “The V&A (Victoria and Albert Museum) needs £16,000 to keep Lord and Lady Clapham in this country.”

The twosome in question are 17th-century dolls, the oldest English dolls in existence. They were auctioned for £16,000 at Sotheby's to a Swiss collector as Nathalie Rothstein, deputy keeper of the V&A textile department, looked helplessly on. She had gone to the sale with £2,000 to spend.

But on June 7, with the backing of V&A director Roy Strong, Miss Rothstein persuaded the board that delivers licenses for exporting antiques and works of art to withhold during a three months period a permit to take the dolls out of the country. So far, the V&A has collected £8,080 (£2,050 from small contributors) toward the purchase price. They must come up with the rest of the money before Sept. 7.

The clamor has been such that The Times of London published an appeal, warning readers that if the £16,000 was not raised, the dolls would go to “the American” bidder, a slip that only underscores the importance of the dolls to England.

Child-Proof Pair

“Lord” and “Lady Clapham” were the property for 280 years of an English family with property at Clapham, a London borough.

It is probable that a high degree of sophistication saved the dolls from childish vandalism. Dolls do not usually last three centuries.

Both are dressed in clothing made of the most expensive materials of the 1690-1695 period. Photocopy Barrier

ZURICH, July 12 (Reuters).—A Swiss firm has had news for aples. It has developed a fluorescent chemical which can be sprayed on secret documents to prevent them from being photocopied.



Lord and Lady Clapham

clothes cut as if designed for people. It is as if a rich couple had waked from a long sleep, stepping brightly into the 20th century to show in detail what the fashions of their times had been.

Lord Clapham's coat is made of cloth dyed scarlet, the most expensive dye of the time. The waistcoat is silver tissue, the huts of wood covered with silver thread. Before seeing the doll, costume historians had to depend on descriptions or inventories, for no coat or waistcoat from the era had survived. The coat itself is lined with pure silk; the handknitted stockings, also of silk, have clocks.

Pointing out the details, Madeleine Ginsburg, senior research assistant in the V&A textiles department, becomes almost lyrical. The shoe buckles, the points out, work—they come undone. The straps over the instep button and unbutton.

Imported Silk

The Lady Clapham doll is considered even more exciting by Miss Rothstein. It is dressed in imported Chinese silk, one of several details that help pinpoint the pair so closely in time. The use and wear of Chinese and Persian silk was prohibited by a law passed in 1700 under pressure from English manufacturers—the doll to have been created after 1700.

The confiture is an illustration of French-inspired fashion in the late 17th century. Women then

were wearing their hair curled over the forehead and done up in a bun at the nape of the neck. A hairline device—called a “shoe” in contemporary slang—involving wire wrapped with fine linen held it all in place. This style, called “the laced head,” was faithfully rendered by the dollmaker (the doll's hairdo corresponds in every detail with that shown in a French engraving of the period).

Among “Lady Clapham” accessories is a black mask of the sort that women of her time used to disguise themselves when they went to the theater or other public entertainments. Society was becoming more liberal but not liberal enough for “respectable” women to show their faces at any sort of “daring” public show. Hence the mask. But, in 1704, after prostitutes had taken them up, Queen Anne banned them.

How did these dolls survive the centuries? It is hard to believe that young girls could have resisted the temptation of redoing the hair or creating new costumes.

Mrs. Ginsburg suggests that the dolls were brought out only on Sundays when the daughters of the family had been especially good. It seems likely that the Clapham girls were rarely good—to the greater benefit of generations to come. Only one other doll of the same period is known to exist—it is in the collection of Esther Faurholt in Denmark.

But the question remains: Will the Clapham dolls stay in England?

J. B. Priestley: Nothing Like It Since 'East Lynne'

By John Walker

LONDON, July 12 (IHT).—The moment of truth for the musical “The Good Companions,” at Her Majesty's, came during the curtain call when the small, pudgy, drably-dressed figure of J. B. Priestley came on stage with a self-deprecatory shuffle.

The audience rose and cheered, as well they might, for Mr. Priestley was by far the most charismatic figure we had seen all evening, a person who established an immediate rapport. With one sentence he revealed himself as a quirky individual: “Previn and Mercer have sent me on,” he said, “because I look so shabby and they look so rich.”

He thanked the cast for their warmth and zest, hoped that a little of it had been felt by us (a little had), and commented on the number of people he had seen crying during the show. “There's been nothing like it since ‘East Lynne,’” he said. “But they are not crying for Jess Oakroyd, they are not crying for Miss Trant or Inigo Jolliffe. They're crying for an England they've somehow lost.”

But what the show gave us was an England that had never been, for it does not more than amuse a small part of the territory of the backstage Hollywood musicals—it is “Gypsy” with a North Country accent or a more mature version of one of those Mickey Rooney-Judy Garland efforts in which wide-eyed innocents save the show.

No one could cry over these versions of the familiar characters—Oakroyd (John Mills), Jolliffe (Christopher Gable) or Miss Trant (Judi Dench)—for none of them, in Ronald Harwood's adaptation of Mr. Priestley's bulky novel, are given an opportunity to establish themselves as people an audience can care for. And the good companions themselves, the concert party they rescue, are blank, distinguishable from each other only by height and sex.

The show does sometimes succeed as an old-fashioned tear-jerker, for the music of Andre Previn and the lyrics of Johnny Mercer combine well to produce a sentimentality that avoids false notes, that is genuine and even moving. Miss Dench, an extremely fine, touching actress, makes the most of her two ballads, “Dance of Life” and “Darkest Before the Dawn,” and also her moment of fluttery confusion when she comes

to the aid of the stranded concert party.

Yet the musical is a failure—an honorable one, but nonetheless unsuccessful, due mainly to the unfocused nature of Mr. Harwood's book and its fidelity to the original. There are too many heroes—four figures trying to occupy center stage. “Gypsy,” for example, the American classic of this picaresque genre, succeeded by concentrating on the voracious mother willing her daughters to a success she longed for. Here, attention is fatally divided, switching for Miss Trant trying to escape from her middle-class restrictions to Jess Oakroyd seeking the social security he has lost, to Inigo Jolliffe's aimless wanderings, to Susie Dean's longing for stardom.

At first, as the musical opens with a concert party performance and the entrance of the three outsiders who have been collected together by a gregarious wandering minstrel, Morton Mitchum, I had thought Mr. Harwood had been bold and thrown away half of Mr. Priestley's book. But then the show goes into prolonged flashback to explain in turn how the three came together. It's an exposition that takes up most of the first half and despite the skill with which it is done, set within a musical framework, it is an essential bore.

The second half, when the concert party get their show on the road, is better, taking off with a lively number celebrating the traveling life that has all the vitality the expression of joy in shared hardships of Mr. Priestley's novel. But the plot, once filled, is standard showbiz cliché. This might have been turned to good account—as a similar situation was in “Gypsy”—if Marti Webb's performance as Susie Dean had been better. In the musical, she is the girl who goes from obscurity to stardom overnight. Had that also happened in real life, it might have lifted the end of the show which flutters out in some extended last minute pairing-off of the characters. But Miss Webb, though a personable performer, lacks a big voice and her thin tones were overwhelmed by the orchestra.

John Mills's performance as the hunt Jess is nicely understated and Christopher Gable can still do an engaging juvenile lead. There's also some good dancing from Ray C. Davis, and two lively cancan from Malcolm Rennie

William Belton (Cherablin), Nicola Pagetti (Suzanne) and Derek Godfrey (Count Almaviva) in National Theater's “Marriage of Figaro.”



as an ebullient ham performer—a sort of Donald Wolfit of the bangle—and from John Bardon as a saintly scout. Johnny Mercer's lyrics are clever, full of audacious rhymes, but, as such titles as “Aye, Lad” and “Te, Lu,” suggest, he has been carried away by his enthusiasm for an unfamiliar vernacular, determined to show his mastery by cramming in as many typically English expressions as he can.

Mr. Previn's score is excellent, melodic and hummable. There is one number, “Stage Struck,” that is almost certain to end up in the repertoire of those performers, such as Lisa Minnelli, who are obsessed by the mystique of show business. Brahms Murray's direction is fluid and efficient. Malcolm Rennie's sets suggest much by little means, but his jigaw patterns merely emphasize that this is a show that does not fit together.

At the National Theatre, Jonathan Miller has attempted to rescue Beaumarchais' “The Mar-

riage of Figaro” from the world of opera, for the play is apparently receiving its first-ever major production in London, although an adapted version had a short run at Covent Garden in 1958. It is odd the way we treat revolutionary works: Swift's “Gulliver's Travels” becomes a nursery book, and Beaumarchais provides the basis for the most elite of all forms of art, and one in which Mozart's music added a harmony not to be found in the original.

Not that the critical aspects of the play get much chance to surface in Mr. Miller's production, for, perhaps taking his cue from Beaumarchais' first profession of clock maker, he turns the work into a mechanical maze in perpetual motion, piling heavy gags on irrelevant business, from a servant who screams, “This one line to a lawyer with a slow motion walk (a joke also used in the National's “Spring Awakening”) where at least it had a dramatic point. The result is lively but extremely busy and messy.

The play is partly redeemed by the acting. Derek Godfrey is excellent as the jealous, morally dubious Count Almaviva, as is Gemma Jones as a perpetually hysterical countess, switching on a nervous smile at inappropriate moments. Nicola Pagetti, who seems to have covered the market in yet servant girls in Mr. Miller's productions, makes an excellent Suzanne and Antonia Pemberton, as Figaro's errand mother, finely delivers a speech on the oppression of women. Gawn Greinger's Figaro is somewhat staid, more loud-mouthed than “vivacious,” using his voice like a bludgeon rather than a rapier in his diatribe of wit.

The production has anesthetized the pain of the writing, the desperation of the involvement in love—each character wishing fidelity from those they seek to deceive, or seeking solace with others for imagined infidelities of their partners—and also the passion of the attack on authority and privilege, substituting the inferior pleasures of watching a machine in action, the clockwork precision of the plot clanking.

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Around Europe's Galleries

London

Modelle, Patrick Seale Prints, 3 Motcomb St., London, SW1, to July 18.

What a pleasure to come across a painter with an undiminished imagination and an extraordinary gift for portraying, in a few seemingly simple strokes of color, light and shadow, the interrelationships of complex objects in space. An imagination, moreover, concerned not alone with simple physical facts, but with inextricable complications of physical and spiritual combined. Not only are these recent paintings full of ideas, they are beautiful, too.

Isabella Nalecs, Drian Galleries, 57 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London, W2, to July 24.

For many years now the busy Isabella Nalecs has been creating her idyllic flower forests and ree domains, peopled with animals and birds more multicolored than those of a medieval parakeet. This latest show of large oil and gouache is entitled "Golden Summer" and is a heart-lifting and eye-pleasing experience.

Ive Barker, Anthony D'Ottay, Dering St., New Bond St., London W1, to July 25.

"Heads and Characters" is the title of these 11 recent metal sculptures. The characters are four: the Tang bronze horse on pillars; the Rolls-Royce mascot on a single roller skate; the Michelin man on a car axle in the size of character; and the skull mounted on an army tank—"Warhead." The heads cause one to reflect on the strange conformation of the cranium. Best among rest, because simplest, is the head of Jean, a pure egg of oiled brass with a last-like presentation of most plausible ps.

44 Masters, Hal O'Nions Gallery, 6 Ryder St., St. James's, London SW1.

More than 40 Old Masters, in this crisp show, including good flower pieces by Ingani, Monnoyer and Weenix.



Natalia Makarova



Mikhail Baryshnikov

Baryshnikov and Makarova To Dance Together in N.Y.

By Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mikhail Baryshnikov, the 26-year-old ballet star who defected from the Soviet touring company in Toronto, will dance here for the first time on July 27 when he will join Natalia Makarova in American Ballet Theater's production of "Giselle."

Baryshnikov, who is still in Canada, will also appear here with Miss Makarova and American Ballet Theater on Aug. 5 in a "Baryshnikov" and on Aug. 9 in the grand pas de deux from "Giselle." Like Baryshnikov, Miss Makarova was a principal dancer with the Kirov Ballet in Leningrad before she defected in London in 1970 while touring with the company. Rumor has it that she defected from the same troupe in 1961 in Paris.

Baryshnikov's appearances as guest artist with Ballet Theater this season would constitute his first performances with any company since June 29, when he reportedly broke away from a group of Soviet dancers in Toronto street and turned into a waiting automobile that took him into hiding.

Italians Help Two Museums to Reopen Doors

ROME, July 12 (UPI)—The Italian government has announced the opening of two international museums which had closed for lack of personnel. The Education Ministry said the Egyptian Museum—second the world only to Cairo's and long about equal with the British Museum—reopened Wednesday. The ministry also said the dual palace in Mantua, which houses the art treasures of Gonzaga Dynasty, reopened Saturday. The museum had closed down at the start of the tourist season for lack of personnel and funds. The ministry said it had been able to provide personnel for the Egyptian Museum and regional museums made provisions for Mantua palace. Milan officials said earlier that the Brera Gallery, of Europe's finest and also for lack of funds, would partially reopen in August.

a music still life by P.N. Hui, 107 (1874-1951), a signed portrait of "Theodor" by his son Domenico, a 15th-century "Salvator Mundi" by the master of the Magdalen legend; and a lively, heroic "Yong and Adams" by the Parisian Antoine Coppin.

Man, Ray, The Mayor Gallery, 14 South Molton St., London W1, to Aug. 17.

The catalogue introduction by Timothy Baum to this retrospective of the artist's work is titled "There they go/Who/Man Ray." There are drawings, paintings, rayographs, portable photos, and objects to display his protean talents to best advantage. Most exciting for young contemporaries are the portraits—of Joseph Stella and Marcel Duchamp, Desnos, Marie-Laure de Noailles, Picasso and the Edwards.

The late Richard Dadd 1817-1886, The Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1, to Aug. 18.

The magazine Art Union in 1843 printed the obituary of Richard Dadd, although he lived for more than 40 years longer. "Through the grave has not yet been closed over him, he must be classed among the dead." The young, brilliant, but deranged artist had murdered his father and been locked up in an asylum. It was there that he did his most and best of his work. The artist of the Bethlem Royal Hospital, "Patricia Aldridge" has now brought together virtually all of Dadd's drawings and paintings to be found in English and American private and public collections. The exhibition provides a deep insight into a mind which, aside from the single delusion (Dadd believed himself a direct descendant of Oedipus, responsible only to the gods, and therefore not subject to the laws of man) retained great intellectual power combined with masterly technical ability.

Byron, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7, to Aug. 25.

To celebrate the 150th anniversary of the poet's death at Missolonghi, this enormous ex-

hibition, set out by Alan Tagg, without doubt one of the best exhibition designers in Europe, is a delight for the romantic, for the historian and for anyone with a sense of European culture. Divided into 31 sections, the show covers every aspect of Byron's life and work.

Jean Cocteau, Gimpel Fils Gallery, 28 Davies St., London W1, to Aug. 31.

A self-styled "vagabond in the world of thought," friend and familiar of Duchamp and Pissarro, Cocteau's painting, like his ideas, wandered in many different directions. This made it difficult for collectors and critics to label him, with consequent neglect and less interest than his work is entitled to. All 40 paintings in this show, most of which are on canvas, were made between 1902 and 1924 and show great feeling for significant form.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Paris

Paris is closing down for the summer, while some galleries remain open, there are only a few new shows:

Rupert Carabin, Galerie du Luxembourg, 28 Rue, Saint-Denis, Paris 1, to October.

Carabin (1862-1932) was a sculptor, but his wildest and most characteristic production was that of sculptured furniture. A table in the shape of a 3 by 5-foot book supported by two crouching nudes. A bookcase that defies such terse description, but including wrought iron palm fronds and bullrushes, on one side a pile of scowling faces (lovely passions conquered by the Book), on the other an uncomfortable nude (ignominia) while on top of the cabinet three shapely, pensive girls are seated among a pile of books. A hideous 50-year-old that he received as an official prize in 1904 and raising the back of it in horror and raising the back of one hand to their averted eyes. Carabin's imagination is unrivaled, his craft faultless, his artistic merit proven. For there is an artistic merit in many of the pieces on display (especially some small bronze figures) but his decoration is eclipsed by his more flamboyant qualities. Incidentally he was a close friend of Toulouse-Lautrec's whom he introduced to Yvette Guilbert and who kept him supplied with painting materials.

88 Women Artists, Christoffe, 12 Rue Royale, Paris 8, to September 15.

This Cler, a woman who organized some of the last really outrageous exhibitions during the 1960s (since then outrage has lost its seductiveness), has assembled 100 female works by 88 women and is exhibiting them at the Christoffe shop. No women's lib notion lurks in the background. Some well-known names: Vieira da Silva, Meret Oppenheim, Nikki de Saint-Phalle, Louise Nevelson, Leonore Ffini, Sonia Delaunay, Anna Eva Bergman among them.

André Brasseur, Lithographs, Galerie Vision Nouvelle, 6 Place des Etats-Unis, Paris 16, to October.

Brasseur expresses the gentle sides of life in a simple, fluid, post-Dufy style and some of his works would not look out of place on the cover of the New Yorker (black horses and riders in a pale green wood).

Xitra, Chateaubault, Grandtitan, Tripartite, Musée Galliera, 10 Ave. Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris 8, to July 30.

Xitra's pieces are somewhat like three-dimensional Steinbergian paradoxes, Groultian has



From the Rupert Carabin exhibition in Paris.

chosen to illustrate the "Rubens" in a sequence of assemblages cum collage cum drizzle. Tripartite, as far as I can make out, is bent on expressing something about mirrors, reflecting waters and mirror-like doorways. Carabin's piece, in the large central hall, is a temple of sorts, wherein a variety of objects, caskets, potlodes, stones, confetti, fragments

of mirrors are laid out in a scattered trail, each according to its kind, that cuts across different sorts of surfaces, diagonally, and beyond them onto the wood flooring. At the center of the room is a low altar on which is laid a single egg. He belongs to a not uninteresting trend with subtly mystic implications.

—M. G.

No Diplomatic Right to Park

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 12 (AP)—The United States said yesterday that street parking is not a diplomatic right and the government is not obligated to provide it for UN delegates in crowded Manhattan.

The statement was protested by the Soviet Union and some other countries, which demanded that New York police stop ticketing

diplomatic cars for parking violations. New York police issue about 8,000 parking tickets each month to the 1,300 cars with diplomatic license plates. In all, city police issue about half a million tickets every month.

Parking space is "a courtesy and privilege" extended to diplomats rather than a right "and is obviously dependent upon the local situation," the U.S. mission to the UN said.

Unrestricted street parking is obviously impossible in Manhattan, the U.S. statement said, countering the diplomats' appeals for more on-street parking places and an end to ticketing.

France Gives U.S. Sound-and-Light Show for 1976

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI)—France Wednesday became the first foreign country to donate an exhibit to the United States bicentennial celebration in 1976. It is a sound-and-light show for Mount Vernon.

In a letter to President Nixon announcing the gift, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said, "We treasure the memory of the historical events which associated closely our nation to the birth and independence of the United States of America."

The son et lumière spectacle, will consist of interplaying lights, music, sound effects and narrative to highlight historic events and will remain at George Washington's home after the 1976 commemoration.



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That artists should represent Sweden or Japan seems today no less absurd than if they were delegated to Venice by the Presbyterian Church or the Foreign Legion. Venice, however, has irredeemably organized the Biennale by National Pavilions . . .

Good-Bye Venice—Perhaps

By Michael Gibson

VENICE, Italy—The Venice Biennale went down three times and came up twice, and now everybody is watching the bubbles and wondering whether it will emerge again or whether this is it.

The Biennale was scheduled for June, postponed until September and has now been postponed indefinitely.

What happened?

Time was when art had a distinctive national flavor, communications were slower, cross-pollination more difficult, styles clustered and grew around a few cities and artists from each country had a more or less recognizable accent.

Time was when art meant a single significant work containing its own logic, its own expression and a complex potential of meaningful interrelationships all contained within the narrow limits of the frame.

Time was when one believed in subjectivity. It was in such a time that the Biennale was conceived and given its perishable form.

National Pavilions

Since then a number of things have changed. That artists should represent Sweden or Japan seems today no less absurd than if they were delegated to Venice by the Presbyterian Church or the Foreign Legion. Venice, however, has irredeemably organized the Biennale area by National Pavilions—self-conscious little buildings scattered among the trees.

Next, when art meant a single significant work, that in turn meant that the dealer must find the single interested buyer. The market was limited, the collectors themselves quite closely involved and informed. There could be no question of "creating a market" since there was no standard product to be marketed.

Since the end of World War II things have changed a great deal. The Biennale-type shows that are successful today (Documents, the Biennale de Paris) no longer stress individual works by individual artists and the development to be noted since their last exhibition. They stress some trend, some -ism: photorealism, minimalism, arte povera, etc. The reasons for this are no doubt numerous, but one of them is that any trend can, more easily than a single artist (except Picasso), become a standard product which a broader public can then be made to feel desirable and therefore to buy.

Big shows, like Documents, create the market. After the last one—immediately at its inception in fact—the work by American photorealists (and others) displayed there doubled in value. And the value kept climbing from day to day. Dealers obviously have an interest in such a process because the fallout (or is it spin-off?) is money in the pocket. You do not only sell these people's paintings, but their prints and ultimately reproductions and books devoted to their work.

'Good' Business

Venice could not provide this type of service. There is a market, say, for conceptual art. I suppose there must be, but not for "Duch art." The window display is all wrong. In any event the Dutch can only send, say, Bram van Velde or any other individual artist and this will give value only to his own limited production. Bad business. Too much expenditure for too little returns. Give us big thematic shows. Good business. Good-bye Venice.

Finally, one used to believe in subjectivity. And creativity. Both of these are today Bourgeois and

Reactionary which means that they are Morely Bad. Subjective=Bourgeois=Bad is the sort of equation that results not so much from an analysis of the artistic process as it does from a guilty conscience whose feet have gotten tangled in a philosophical and aesthetic mature pile. It is perhaps also the solemn premise of a few very tough thinkers.

The westervane today points toward Objectivity. That is where the sun rises, and the glowing subjectivity must be denied or the sun will not rise. This sort of ascetically suicidal self-denial is apparent in a broad range of works that present us with a subjective vacuum, like the photorealists, or are heavy with impersonal intentions like most "political" art.

On the other hand, excessively subjective works on the neurotic fringe of subjectivity, are deemed acceptable because they are so desperately subjective that it is almost impossible to relate to them on any terms but that of a clinical objectivity. They are the drunken helios of "bourgeois subjectivity."

This effacement of subjectivity means that no matter how excessive, extravagant, idiosyncratic a work may be, it is never considered to be anything but an element in a process, a step in a dialogue whose value is pro memoria and which will immediately be answered by a critical comment which in turn will stimulate the production of another work. I am speaking about avant-garde art, naturally, and that, after all, is what biennales are about.

Implications

The stress on objectivity—on the work as object and the artist as a product of surrounding circumstances—implies that the individual work is no longer significant since it derives its significance not from a confrontation with a spectator, but from its relative position in the constellation of other contemporary works and of critical comment.

Here again, Venice is the loser. This form of debate—an artistic dead end, say, because nobody is confronting the crucial issue—cuts across frontiers and cannot be successfully displayed in the Biennale setting.

A friend who has read Merleau-Ponty with some thoroughness tells me the philosopher's originality—better, his highly contemporary significance—derives from the understanding he has reached of the inseparable nature of the objective and the subjective. "Bourgeois idealism" was wholly subjective in its outlook. "Marxist materialism" is resolutely objective. Yet it is impossible actually to flush either of these realities out of the universe. "One cannot see without being seen; one cannot touch without being touched." On such simple terms Merleau-Ponty lays the foundations of a philosophy that may finally embrace these irreconcilable and undeniable realities.

Art, in any event, is wasted energy if it is devoted to refining, endlessly grinding the objective deterministic structures of experience. It should rather subvert those structures, undermine them by creating forms of expression beyond the grammar of structure.

So Good-bye, Venice! (Is it good-bye?) You may have been bourgeois and nationalistic and felt guilty and insecure about both—you may have been "excessively aesthetic" and "insufficiently dogmatic" and "retrograde official," but when art was something different from what it is today, you helped it along—with pomp and snobbery and patronizing airs perhaps, but there was a sense to your existing.

And let us hear from you if you plan anything new.

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Oil Producers' Reserves of Money Mount

IF Figures Reveal Record Growth Rate

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The major oil-producing nations are continuing to pile up monetary reserves at a record rate, International Monetary Fund figures showed yesterday.

Saudi Arabia, for example, now has a monetary reserve exceeding \$10 billion, up from \$5 billion at the end of 1973. Saudi Arabia's monetary reserves amounted to about \$13 billion at the end of May, Saudi Arabia's monetary reserves nearly doubled in the first five months of this year, to \$13 billion at the end of May, while its reserves amounted to only \$3.8 billion at that same time, up from about \$1.2 billion at the start of the year.

In Africa, Nigeria's May 30 monetary reserves totaled nearly \$3 billion. They were less than \$1 billion at the start of 1974. Nigeria's reserves were about \$3.8 billion at the end of May, compared with about \$2.1 billion at the start of the year.

The IMF also reported that the monetary reserves of the industrial nations showed relatively little change during May, rising only \$1.1 billion from \$11.4 billion at the end of April to \$12.5 billion at the end of May.

West Germany's reserves, however, rose about \$344 million, far more than those of the United States, which rose only \$149 million, or about \$1.5 billion, or any other country.

Japan's reserves increased during May to about \$13.1 billion, from \$12.7 billion a month earlier, according to the IMF.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Burmah Ends Plan to Acquire Geon

Geon Industries Inc., of the United States, has been informed by Burmah Oil Inc. that Burmah is terminating its plan to purchase Geon's assets. Geon says the U.S. unit of the British oil company stated that the purchase agreement was dropped because of pending action in a U.S. court which may adversely affect Geon's business or properties. Burmah's letter also said that it would be inadvisable to complete the transaction because Geon's American subsidiary, Manufacturing Corp., subsidiary is not owned free and clear of liens or claims and there is also some controversy between Geon and two of its employees. On April 30 Burmah offered to acquire the assets and business of Geon for \$24 million.

U.K. Firm's Shares Suspended

The London Stock Exchange has suspended the shares of International Property Development Corp. (IPD) following the appointment of a receiver for the company. The request for the temporary suspension was made by the company pending clarification of its financial position. IPD, an engineering firm, decided to ask for a receiver earlier in the week following the government's refusal to help solve its financial problems by granting a \$1-million loan. IPD's losses are estimated at \$5 million. The receiver, Roger Cook, says he believes the plant in Liverpool can be viable with a staff of 450, rather than the 1,200 now employed. The plant produces press tools for the automotive industry.

Massey to Acquire Rheinstahl Unit

Massey-Ferguson Ltd., of Canada, has signed a preliminary contract to acquire from Rheinstahl AG, of West Germany, the assets and products lines of Rheinstahl's Hanomag construction machinery division. Terms were not disclosed, but Massey-Ferguson says this year's sales of Hanomag's wheel loaders, crawler tractors and dozers and hydraulic excavators is expected to exceed \$84 million. Massey says it plans to form a new, expanded Hanomag company.

Mannesmann to Build Pipe Plant

Mannesmannröhren-Werke AG plans to build a new plant with a capacity of one million tons a year of large-diameter pipe. Total investment in the project is put at 370 million marks. Mannesmannröhren-Werke is owned two-thirds by Mannesmann AG and one-third by August Thüsen-Eusebe AG. The new plant is to be built on the site of Mannesmannröhren-Werke's manufacturing facility at Mönchheim. It is scheduled for completion at the end of 1975. It will produce longitudinally welded pipe with a diameter of 610 to 1,630 millimeters, length of 12 to 18 meters and wall thickness of up to 40 millimeters.

As Company Amends Terms of Borrowing

Fed Drops Objections to Citicorp Issue

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Citicorp chairman Walter Wriston said today the bank holding company is obtaining the first redemption date on its \$500-million floating rate note issue to June 1, 1976.

His disclosure came in a letter to Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns who, in response, said that the board felt its concern about the effects of the issue on savings and loan institutions was "substantially reduced" by the change of date.

The change of date, Mr. Wriston was released by the Federal Reserve Board.

In a first letter, on July 11, Mr. Wriston said that Citicorp had talked with its underwriters and was prepared to amend the provisions in the note so that "holders would have the right to request payment from Citicorp prior to September 1, 1975, eleven months following the initial issue of the notes."

He said in that letter that the risk of possible disintermediation affecting the flow of funds to

thrift institutions appeared to center on the fact that the proposed note issue contained a provision that the purchasers of the notes might ask the corporation to redeem at six-month intervals.

"Obviously, therefore, if this interval in the first instance could be extended, this perceived danger would be reduced accordingly," he told Mr. Burns.

In a second letter on the same date, Mr. Wriston noted that subsequent conversations with the Fed led him to believe the board did not feel the proposal to postpone the first optional redemption date of the notes fully responded to their concern.

He noted that the board indicated the initial period should be extended to two years, and said the underwriters would agree to accept an amendment which would make the first redemption date June 1, 1976.

"This would be a period of nearly two years, and, I believe, conforms very closely to my understanding of the board's request," he said.

In his letter of today's date,

Mr. Burns said that "from the viewpoint of the board, you have met the basic concern that gave rise to our request for a postponement of the issue."

The Fed had asked Citicorp to postpone the issue for at least two weeks to give further time for Congress and regulatory agencies to consider the implications of the issue.

Mr. Burns, in making his response today, suggested there might still be serious doubts on the part of Congress and the regulatory agencies with regard to the issue "and you may therefore (Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

Shell Hits U.K. Plan on North Sea Oil

Company Can't See How State to Benefit

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—The Royal Dutch/Shell Group said today it does not see how Britain would gain from the government's proposal to acquire a majority interest in offshore oil operations.

As far as state revenue from the operations is concerned, a spokesman said, the state does not have to take a direct interest in the concessions to increase its take. This can be achieved through the government's as yet unspecified proposals for an additional tax on profits from offshore oil operations, the spokesman said.

He also said the government does not need to take direct interest in the concessions to have control over the North Sea oil operations because existing licensing arrangements already assure the government extensive control.

State Oil Firm

As for the government's proposal to form a state-owned company, British National Oil Corp., that would eventually engage in refining and distribution of oil, the spokesman said Shell found it hard to ascertain what benefit the public would derive from such a new enterprise.

The spokesman said Shell did not regard as inequitable the government's proposal that it should be entitled to majority participation in the concessions that are awarded in future. The companies, the spokesman said, will be free to decide whether or not they want to apply for concessions under the new terms.

Woodcock Warns VW Not to Build in U.S.

BOHN, July 12 (AP)—Leonard Woodcock, international president of the United Auto Workers, cautioned Volkswagen yesterday against setting up an assembly plant in the United States at this time.

Mr. Woodcock said in an interview that the "temporary crisis" in the world auto industry has made the "primary responsibility" of the German auto maker its own people, "and not... the business of setting up a new facility in the United States at this time."

Volkswagen, which earlier this week announced a 17.5 per cent drop in world sales, has been considering building an assembly plant in the United States, its most important export market. A decision is expected this fall.

Mr. Woodcock earlier had favored such a move. The Japanese auto makers Toyota and Datsun already have assembly plants in the United States. Mr. Woodcock is in Germany on a week-long tour of auto plants at the invitation of a German metalworkers union.

He said the auto industry is in a temporary crisis, not in a "structural crisis." He added that "there is a crisis in the United States and an even worse crisis in Japan. But I do believe that, given a year or so, there will be a strong recovery," he said.

N.Y. Stocks Gain 27 Points On Hints of Bank-Rate Peak

(Continued from Page 1)
The Dow Jones Industrial Average advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The New York Stock Exchange index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The Standard & Poor's 500 index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Composite index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Mid-Cap index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Small-Cap index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Micro-Cap index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Biotech index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Energy index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Healthcare index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Technology index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Financial index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Industrial index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Consumer index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Services index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Real Estate index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. The NYSE Utilities index advanced 27 points to 1,013.58. 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American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Stocks and Bonds
17 1/2	17 1/4	AAR Co.	17 1/2	17 1/4	Conoco Inc.
17 1/2	17 1/4	AAR Co.	17 1/2	17 1/4	Conoco Inc.

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Nicklaus Closes In on Player's Lead

From Wire Dispatches
LYTHAM, ST. ANNES, Eng., July 12.—Gary Player closed today but still led the British Open Golf championship by one stroke, as Jack Nicklaus edged into a challenging position.

Nicklaus, nine shots off the lead at the start of the day, shot 70, one of only three sub-par rounds over the Royal Lytham course, which again defied the d of the world's greatest golfers despite almost perfect playing conditions.

Player shot a four-over-par 75, a 54-hole total of 149—three strokes ahead of Britain's Peter Oosterhuis and four ahead of Nicklaus.

Sure, I'm uncomfortable, I'm nervous," the South African said, "but I'm feeling five strokes ahead of the field. Jack is a wheeling and I'm shaking a man who says he doesn't like a liar. Tomorrow will be a day."

Nicklaus said, "Anything can happen from here," but he was appointed with his finish when he lost two strokes in four holes. He said that I made up my mind between Gary and myself and then lost it."

Tough Back 9
Nicklaus, who won the championship in 1966 at Muirfield and 1970 at St. Andrews, seemed to be making one of his patented argues when he turned in 32, 1 once again Royal Lytham's 18th hole failed to yield.

Nicklaus said, "Gary caught me from nine back at Palmwings in 1968 and I was thinking last night there was no reason why I couldn't do this here. I'm hitting the ball better now than at any time this year."

Nicklaus's only tour victory this year was at Hawaii, but today he eyed more like the favorite. He made a bogey at the 17th, but he scored two birdies and an eagle. He hit his 330-yard drive at the 551-yard seventh, put four-iron to within 25 feet of the cup and holed the putt.

Coming home, Nicklaus bogeyed the 11th, but the stroke back the 13th, but struck disaster when he double-bogeyed the 15th and bogeyed the 16th. He kept cool to get a birdie on No. 17 and finished to great cheers from the gallery.

After brilliant rounds of 68 and 69, Player faltered to a 75 today. He was disappointed when he left a ball in a bunker at the 162-yard ninth hole and went up with a double-bogey five.

Like a Decker
"To 10 years of tournament golf, I don't remember having been as bad as I did today," he said, "but it's like a deuce." Player said the finest sand player in the world.

When Player lost three strokes in the ninth and 10th holes, he was leading scores.

Player, 32, finished 147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-131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